



ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....May 8, 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have noticed for some time past, with much satisfaction, a greatly increased interest among our readers for early news, and wherein we have had ability—either by our labor or means, to gratify their wishes—we have not failed to do so; and so far as we can judge, by what we hear from those immediately around us, and from others by letter, and also by an increased subscription list, we are satisfied that our efforts have been appreciated and as much credit as we can claim has been accorded to us. With the past we are satisfied; but to the future, we must invite the attention of our readers.

The States of North America—excuse the expression: we have no disposition to burlesque, therefore, at the present moment we are chary in the use of the "United." The "States," then, never were in such a position as they are at the present moment, and every day adds to the general interest in their destiny. Shall we continue to have the earliest news by Telegraph and Pony is the question that we have to present to our patrons?

Up to the present, with the aid and co-operation of a few brethren, who associated for the purpose of obtaining the dispatches, we have gratuitously borne the expense of publishing them as soon as received and in advance of the regular issues, and that cheerfully. When the club was formed, the expectancy was the important news preceding, and up to the inauguration of President Lincoln. The Fourth of March has passed away; but instead of terminating the interest, it may be truthfully said, to have only commenced it. We had then an interest in gathering the sentiments and acts of a "new man," we have now to watch a nation on tiptoe for war, and enthusiastically rushing to the battle field.

We are certain that our patrons would blame us, should we let the curtain drop between us and the East, and place ourselves again in the midst of uncertain street rumors, at such an important epoch in the country's history. To discharge our present duty, then, we beg to say that we shall have much pleasure in continuing the publication of the latest news, by the issuing of *Extras*, as early as possible after the receipt of the dispatches, provided that our patrons afford us their co-operation.

Several of our subscribers in different settlements, understanding the matter, have forwarded us, through our agents, "the ready" for the *Extras* that we have sent them. We should be pleased to receive like attention from other settlements and agents, and thereby be enabled to extend their circulation.

We shall continue to supply at their residences, in the city, those who have subscribed for the *Extras*; but those who prefer can have them at the office. So soon as enough subscriptions justify it, we shall make a uniform and reduced charge for those delivered.

GOING WEST.—We are informed that an emigrant train of forty-five wagons left the neighborhood of Fort Crittenden last Thursday for Nevada. Lieut. Murray and a company of dragoons were to escort them some distance on the way. The troops took forty day's rations. We have no doubt that others could procure similar protection. Now is the time for those who want to make fortunes at the diggings. We hear of some folks a little north of this city who have been a little sceptical about cultivating and sowing this spring; perhaps some friends would draw their attention to the facilities for going west. Thieving is to be terribly punished hereafter.

FIRST EASTERN TRAIN OF THE SEASON.—A train of eleven wagons from Pike's Peak to the firm of J. Calisher & Co., of this city, arrived yesterday morning.

THE HELPING HAND.

We do not know of any movement of the Church that has given so much general satisfaction to the people here as the helping hand now being extended to the Saints from abroad.

It is certainly gratifying to know that the people have responded with such alacrity to the call of the First Presidency, and that they are fully satisfied with the response to their call, and that their blessings and good feelings are, over all, engaged in the emigration, in whatever part they have taken, or still take in it. But there is in the movement much beyond the gathering of so many wagons, teams and provisions, and so many men detailed from their labors here, where they could be profitably engaged during the summer in the labors of improvement on private and public works, either for themselves or for the Church. We regard the efforts of the Saints this year to gather their brethren and sisters from afar as the harbinger of greater efforts in the future, the forerunner of what the people will yet be able to do for the salvation of the children of men—and the accomplishment of the purposes of the Lord, in gathering them into one, and of making, of the nations of men scattered abroad upon the face of the earth, "one people in the mountains of Israel."

A knowledge of the mere fact that a people who have, in the language of prophetic vision, been "peeled," "trodden down," and "cast out" from the midst of plenty to an uninhabited and unknown barren desert, and there also pursued by "the dogs of war," envenomed by the bitterest feeling of hellish misrepresentation and sectarian hate, no sooner find themselves relieved from the immediate necessity of guarding their peaceful homes and families from the assassin's hand and the "spoiler's snare," than they unite by the influence of one inspiration and rise up to the deliverance of their still enslaved brethren, should produce in the hearts of the children of men, who watch for the realization of the promises made to the fathers of Israel, the liveliest feelings of gratitude.

As said by President Young in the Tabernacle recently, "the Saints here are not perfect, they have many weaknesses; but they are a good people," and all that much can be said of the Saints abroad. They have their weaknesses, they are ignorant of many things; but they have great confidence in the matchless work of Jehovah. They have for many years devoted themselves to the propagation of the principles of light and salvation, and from their hard earned and scanty remunerated labor have contributed freely to the support of the Elders of Israel in the work, not only among themselves but in the various nations to which the Elders have been sent as the heralds of truth and salvation. We therefore, view the present assistance rendered these Saints from abroad, by the Saints at home, as a helping hand not unworthily bestowed.

It would be folly to expect in so large yearly emigrations that there will not be henceforth individual cases of unworthiness—these must occur so long as "tares and wheat grow together." Such cannot be well avoided, and nobody is particularly anxious to see immediate perfection. We have unworthiness at home and we cannot complain of it coming from abroad, where fewer opportunities of learning the law of God have existed. We hope on and claim indulgence for those gathered, and we extend it to those coming; but while we cultivate a large disposition of liberality and forbearance for ignorance and weakness we are daily increasing in the confidence that the day is fast approaching when the sinner and hypocrite in Zion will tremble, and the unworthy abroad will continue to "stand afar off."

THE WEATHER.—On Friday night last it commenced raining and continued till after mid-day on Saturday, by which the ground was once more thoroughly watered. After the storm the air was cold and chilling till yesterday, when it became warmer, and last evening the prospects for warm, pleasant weather were very favorable.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—The Governor's sale of household furniture will take place at ten o'clock this morning. He is going "positively" and so are his "traps." Now is the time for purchasing.

—The Mobile Register advises a tax on ice, and says it will yield the Southern Government a revenue of \$250,000.

BY TELEGRAPH AND PONY.

THE NORTH NOT BACKING DOWN.

THE SOUTH SILENT.

The Pony Express from the East, with advices up to the 29th, arrived on Saturday evening shortly before seven o'clock. The Pony arrived at Kearney, where the dispatches are received, before the report was finished, we have, therefore, fewer dispatches by this arrival than those received by recent Expresses.

The news is not of a startling character; but in every thing indicative of great apprehension of, and preparation for war. The North freely tells of the movements of her troops and preparations for hostilities, while the South is persistently silent and leaves everything to be inferred.

MARYLAND.

It was rumored that the Government had a detachment of troops protecting the workmen who were repairing the bridges on the Philadelphia railroad east of the Susquehanna. It would be open for mails and travel only.—The banks were preparing to issue small notes to be authorized by the legislature.

Advices from Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties, Maryland, show that these counties were strongly for the Union. The people declared that they would rebel against the State, if it seceded from the Union.

It was reported from Havre de Grace that an attack was threatened on Fort McHenry at an early day. It was said that if it was done the city would be bombarded. A number of cannon were stationed at Perryville to fire on Havre de Grace, should Maryland troops make their appearance, as apprehended.—Three citizens of Baltimore passed through Perryville, on the 25th, for the North, confirming the accounts of injuries suffered by the Union men of Baltimore.—They had been waited on by a squad of Trimble's troops, and ordered to leave at once. They seemed to have been in comfortable circumstances. One of the three stated that he was worth \$40,000 and left with only 75 cents in his pocket. He walked from Baltimore to Havre de Grace.

A special dispatch to the New York Herald, dated Havre de Grace, the 25th states that Southern troops were hourly expected to appear on Georgetown heights.

Advices from Maryland state that a most wonderful change of sentiment had taken place at Hagerstown. The stars and stripes had been raised and extensive preparations were being made for further Union demonstrations.

Alleghany county had instructed its representatives, that if they voted for secession they would be hung on their return home. The stars and stripes were waving all over Frederick City. The home guard refused to parade, unless under the stars and stripes and to the tune of Yankee Doodle. At the Clear Spring Hotel, the stars and stripes were waving and the miners had sworn to resist secession to the death—the Unionists were to raise a military corps in Hagerstown at once.

Later reports of travelers from Baltimore indicate a strong disposition among the conservatives, to rise and take the power into their hands from the mob. The restoration of Federal allegiance was confidently predicted by the Baltimoreans.

Bush River bridge was fired on the evening of the 25th, and totally destroyed.

No flags of any kind had been allowed in Baltimore, on the 27th, in consequence of a flag demonstration the day before, and the Unionists determination to keep them up.

It was further said that there was no doubt about the reaction in Baltimore, and that a bold movement by the Government would receive the earnest support of the Union men, if properly conducted.

The surveying schooner, Howell Cobb, had landed troops and two cannon at Fort Carroll, below Baltimore.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Hicks and most of the members of the Eastern portion of the State started for Frederick on the morning of the 26th. The legislature was to meet at noon. The Union men appeared to be more hopeful.

A dispatch of the 29th, states that Gov. Hicks' message of the 27th detailed the startling events which induced him to call it together.

He advised Maryland to preserve a neutrality between the North and South, and to act as moderator.

The Senate adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating that the legislature would not pass an act of secession; but if the people desired it they would give them an opportunity to declare for themselves, their future destiny.

The House had not acted thereon, but had appointed a committee to report an act calling a convention.

ANNAPOLIS.

Gen. Butler, of Mass., was at Annapolis. He had planted a battery on the heights opposite the town which could destroy the city "at an hour's notice."

Senator Wilson had been commissioned by the Government to obtain guns for the defense of Annapolis, and ten additional regiments from Massachusetts.

The Baltimore American of the 24th had a letter announcing the arrival of the Baltic, Catzacoicos, Columbia, R. R. Cuyler, Ariel, Harriet Lane, Boston, Maryland and a tug from Havre de Grace, with eight thousand New York and Pennsylvania troops. The Massachusetts and New York regiments marched for Washington on the 24th. A letter states that the Constitution was to sail for the Mouth of the Patapsco, to blockade Baltimore. A second detachment of 5000 men was to move from Annapolis. The troops marched from there to Washington, the railroad facilities in possession of the Government being used for the transportation of stores and provisions, of which large amounts were reported to be going forward. So far, no opposition to the troops was reported.

Several regiments passed Annapolis junction on the 26th at night for Washington.

Twelve thousand United States troops had arrived at Annapolis; three thousand more were expected on the night of the 28th. The brig Perry was stationed at the entrance of the harbor, and a park of artillery on the right shore. Gen. Butler says that muskets were guarding every rail between Annapolis and Washington. The superintendent of the road had been arrested for taking up the rails.

VERY WARLIKE.

A Washington dispatch, of the 24th, to the New York Times states that a deputation of Virginians and Marylanders waited on the President and demanded a cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. The President's answer was prompt, decided and in the negative. One of the deputation said that seventy-five thousand Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, to which the President replied he presumed there was room enough too in her soil to bury seventy-five thousand.

VIRGINIA.

A schooner from New York, towed by a tug was brought to by a shot from Fortress Monroe, which went through the tug. The cargo was seized. It consisted of military stores for Virginia, and a full light artillery battery.

The Petersburg Virginia Express states there were ten thousand troops at Richmond, and four thousand at Harper's Ferry; two thousand five hundred at Norfolk, including two hundred and fifty from Georgia.

Governor Letcher had issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of flour to northern cities.

It was reported that Gen. Harney had been taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, by a detachment of Virginian troops. He left Wheeling for the purpose of reporting at Washington. Before the train reached Harper's Ferry it was stopped, and a number of troops mounted the platform. The general being pointed out, he was immediately taken into custody. He was in citizen's dress and was treated very courteously. There was no doubt that as soon as the Executive of Virginia was made acquainted with the facts, that General Harney would be released, as was the case with an officer of the U. S. Army, who had been seized a few days before in Richmond.

A Richmond dispatch, of the 23d, states that Wm. B. Dobbin of the Fifty-Third regiment arrived in that city the night before, and reported that there were only four thousand troops in Washington.

Six hundred troops arrived at Richmond, from South Carolina on the 23d.

A Alexandria was reported bristling with